" We Have No Gag."

"FELLOW-CITIZENS : After all you have heard to-day I had supposed you would want nothing more. The programme opened and concluded place in the hearts of the people. When you come to Pennsylvania we will let everybody speak, we We have no gag on our programmes." Governor Geary at Antietam.

"We have no gag"? If there has been one characteristic of Radical legislation more prominent than all others, it is the gag it has placed upon the Southern people since taxes, shackled by bureaux, muzzled by the seizure of political rights and trammeled by threats of the confiscation of those of property, their most sacred laws abroga- during the progress of the war. In the trial by jury, their governments converted of the Army bill in the Senate, Mr. Powell into military despotisms, presents to the world at once the most wicked and the "no part of the army or navy should be most powerful gag ever placed upon a free employed in subjugating or holding as a

Upon the defeat of the Confederate cause and the surrender of its forces, so suddenly and peacefully were armed soldiers converted into industrious citizens it seemed the party, in order to satisfy the Conserva-

"Each warrior vanish'd where he stood," and conscious of their own integrity in subscribing to the oath of allegiance, they suspected not the duplicity of the government. In repealing and annuling their ordinances of secession, in repudiating their debts, in freeing the slave and conferring upon him civil rights ample for his protection, as considerations precedent to the restoration of the Union, they knew not that these concessions merely encouraged the forging of yet stronger chains and the application of places of honor and trust in our midst. "We have no gag," indeed!

"We have no programmes for this purhostilities the South, hercitizens impoverished, her lands laid waste, her cities sacked or TRUMBULL said : destroyed, her homesteads in ashes, without money and without friends, with a giant's know, on the part of the Union people of the Unistrength rose up from the ruins and conse- It is proposed, however, to subjugate citizens, who crated herself to the labor of rebuilding are standing out in defiance of the laws of the her lost fortunes. In the face of defeat, laws of the Union. I dislike that word in this regardless of sectional hate and partizan legislation, our people devoted themselves to the work before them with a zeal no less simply states that we are not waging a war commendable than wonderful. Cramped for the subjugation of States. If the Confor the want of means, adverse legislation stitution is maintained and the laws carried and threats of confiscation locked the treas- out, the States will take their places and ury of the world from our reach. In need all rebel citizens must submit. That is the action of the public authorities thereunder, shall of population to cultivate the untilled soil, whole of it." And to-day President Johnthe uncertainty of titles and of laws have son is true to the policy then enunciatedmade the teeming millions of the Old World proclaimed before his nomination for the

The same causes have cast their darken- deavoring to carry out the pledges given ing shadows over most of the enterprizes by himself and his party during the war, in the South in which our own people have he has been abused, villified and threatbeen bold enough to engage. Under the ened with impeachment by the very men malignant influences of the gloomy aspect who joined him in these solemn declaraof affairs, the feverish condition of all tions of principles. Faithful among the political questions, the threats of confisca- faithless, we hope he will be spared to see tion even in our own State, the prospect his course endorsed by the people of the of continued and increased disfranchisement, the dangers of national trouble and financial ruin-the gags in the Radical programme-many of the most promising but he did not like to apply the word even efforts of Southern industry and enterprize to the citizen. He said: have perished or are eking out a profitless existence, while their paralyzing arms are pose of subjugating the people of any State in any stretching northward and westward, entail- bad men for bad purposes, that it ever has been ing uneasiness and loss in many departments of business. But few in this section face to face, and I say I never had that purpose, have the strength or courage to battle against the malignity of party gags, and the South, with its vast resources undeveloped, its rich soil uncultivated, its intelligence and refinement debased, and its ignorance and grossness exalted, is left to the tender mercies of improvident negroes and reckless adventurers. "We have no the Constitution; and when that is accomplished, programmes for this purpose," indeed !! "We have no gags on our programmes"? The South, struggling manfully in her It is a little singular that these declaraadversity, her system of labor changed and tions of principles by the leading Republidemoralized, the lightnings bearing over cans of the Senate are the very ones upon the wires, the threats of "mild confisca- which the Conservatives and Democrats are tion" from the seat of government, the now desirous of settling present troubles. country flooded with Radical preachers The solemn pledges of these men have been and speakers, more destructive to her shamelessly broken, and the war is continued prosperity than would be the locusts of longafter the shock of arms has ceased; State Egypt, her starving poor exciting the sym- governments are upturned and the destipathy and charity of the whole civilized nies of ten of them are placed in the hands Monday, 23d September, Rev. Elias Davis will be as follows: world, will pay into the Federal Treasury of ignorant negroes in order to keep power by means of the Congressional tax-gag, in the possession of their party. These Kellar, Esq., appointed Secretary. through Northern tax-gatherers, in order were the promises and principles upon to protect Northern bondholders and Northern manufacturers, twenty-five millions of dollars upon the article of cotton alone, wrung from her impoverished whites pact. Some of them have already so deand penniless blacks. With no repre- clared, and in a short time we hope to have sentation, without a voice in the gov- the demand repeated in the great Central ernment, with terms of re-union offered States of the Union. destructive to our interests and degrading to our honor, and with no choice but at the expense of our property, it may be of our lives, our fates in the hands of those who have no interest in our section, and our very servants and laborers weaned in sympathy and feeling from us, our protest is as unavailing as our condition is unen-

grammes," indeed !!! A Retrospect.

viable. "We have no gag on our pro-

It is well, occasionally, in the rapid "progress" party leaders are making in the without having to explain to any one the object of work of reconstruction, to take a retrospect of the causes and purposes of the war city. The dwelling is a three story rock edifice, through which we have just passed. While many Conservatives and Democrats of the ceived us with great kindness. We were glad to North, before the resort to arms took place, thought actual hostilities might be avoided. thought actual hostilities might be avoided, they yet avowed themselves ready to peril everything to the support of the government in putting down the "rebellion" and saving the Union from destruction. Dissaving the Union from destruction. Distrustful of the Republican party, which had the President and an overwhelming majority in Congress, that the war was to be waged for these two purposes only, they demanded by those who know how to appreciate noble qualities.

"We do not deem it proper to detail the conversation which passed; not because there was anything contraband or disloyal uttered—for nothing of the kind escaped his lips; but because

lative departments before they threw their the interview was one of a friendly character, and whole energies into the contest.

Up to the first battle of Manassas, the Republicans refused or failed to give this assurance. The crushing defeat of the Federal army at that time, and the want of enthusiasm in the recruiting service, involving the government in imminent danger, the majority listened to the demands of the minority, and Congress avowed to the in at the close; but my friends, we still have a country and to the civilized world the object of the war to be to suppress the "rewant to hear. Thanks to Almighty God for his bellion and restore the Union," and when preservation and care of the country, we have no gag. We have no programmes for this purpose. the language of the resolutions adopted by that body, "the war ought to cease, and the rights and the dignity of the States should remain unimpaired.

After this declaration, so plain, so distinct and fully in keeping with the demand the war. Fettered by oaths, burdened by of the people, the war was waged with something over a half hour in his company, and its daring adventure into the Philadelphia spirit to final success.

The same pledges and spirit marked much of the debates and action of Congress moved to amend it so as to provide that conquered province any sovereign State, now or lately one of the United States ; which was adopted. And Senator SHER-MAN, then, as now, one of the leaders of tive members upon this point, spoke as fol-

"I said distinctly that it was not the purpose of this war to subjugate a State, a political community ; but I will go as far as he (Mr. Browning o Illinois) or any other living man to uphold the government against all rebellious citizens, whethr there be one or many of thei .n a State. I not be paid.

I there be one of many of their in a State. If against the authority of this government, the physical power of this government should be brought to reduce those citizens to subjection : THE STATE SURVIVES."

How wantonly and maliciously has this pledge been violated. The distinguished Senator himself, with the entire strength of his party, has voted, solemnly and demore stringent gags. And there can be no liberately, to destroy the State governpolitical rights of the Southern people un- the original thirteen. But when men con- When it becomes seditious to draw lessons der the influence of the Government gag, fessedly act outside of the Constitution, it is from history and apply them to present only to remove this vain conceit, but to Lord to Andrew Johnson and Secretary than is shown in the character and calibre not to be wondered that they forget the troubles and dangers, liberty indeed has of the leaders who now aspire to fill the solemn pledges given in the heat of a great bid farewell to this country. The import-reliance to be placed in last year's republi-

(now President) Johnson's resolution to pose"? Immediately after the cessation of "preserve the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," Senator

ted States to subjugate States, or coerce States. | quarters : Union, and to coerce them into obedience to the connection. In its broadest sense I am opposed

Senator Johnson said "the resolution Vice-Presidency. And because he is en-

In this debate Senator Fessenden was not only opposed to subjugating a State,

"I do not want to carry on this war for the purthe purpose of any portion of the people of this country. I am willing, therefore, to meet them and have it not now. But we say -notwithstanding we have not that purpose, and distinctly avow down this revolt at whatever hazard.

In the course of the same debate, Senator Sherman spoke as follows:

"All this clap-trap about subjugation, it seems to me, ought to be dismissed from the Senate .then this resolution declares our purpose to be to give them all the rights conferred by the Constitu-

which the war was fought and victory won, and the people of the conquering section seem at last determined to fulfill the com-

Jefferson Davis,

Anything relating to this distinguished gentleman is always interesting and eagerly read by our people. We give below an extract from a letter written to the Episcopal Methodist by the Rev. S. M. Frost, who has recently visited the ex-Chieftain, in Montreal, Canada:

" Last Saturday evening, August 31st, 1867, in company with a friend, we went to pay our sin-cere respects to the ex-President of the late Confederacy. He and his family are residing here at present; and we found by good fortune the name of the street and the number. We had no diffi-culty in reaching the desired point; and that, too, our visit. Mr. Davis is staying at the house of a friend, who lives in a very pleasant part of the see him looking so well. He is quite thin in flesh but does not look pale and emaciated, as we expected from what we had seen in the papers .-

sought on our part as an expression of friendly regard and sympathy for him. Suffice it to say, that he inquired how we were getting along in North Carolina, and manifested a good deal of interest in our wer are as a State. He also asked after several of his own personal friends and acquaintances there, who had done good service in the late struggle. He expressed great pleasure on earning that the good old State was weathering the storm so well, and paid a high compliment to Gen. Canby. our new military commandant of

He also gave us a very interesting account of politics in Canada, tracing back the different parties to their origin. In all this he showed bow well he understood the history of each party; and we doubt whether there is a man in Canada who comprehends more accurately the political situation of affairs here. Nature made him a statesman. His sketch of the Catholic Church was also very instructive. After giving us much valuable information in regard to the past history and present position of the Catholics in these Provinces he then called our attention to some excellent paintings in one of their churches .-We visited this church after we left him, and found that he was not only a great statesman and military chief, but that he also possessed a correet and refined taste, and was a good judge in pleasantly or profitably in the society of any one. When we rose to leave, he expressed great kindness and thanked us for our visit we assured him that he still had many warm friends in North Carolina, and especially in Goldsboro' which was called the "hot bed of secession" in the late war. ted, the court martial substituted for the first year of the war, during the pendency On leaving the door, we could hardly repress a tear of sympathy for one in whose destiny the world will ever feel a deep and painful interest."

The Vital Principle of ations. It will be remembered by our readers that at the Commencement of the University of Georgia, at Athens in that State, a speech delivered by one of the Juniors elicited such marked applause from Hon. B. H. HILL, and other prominent gentlemen, and was regarded so seditious and revolutionary that General Pope took military possession of the buildings of the University for some days, and, finally ordered that the appropriation of eight thousand dollars, made by the State to this University should

The Augusta Constitutionalist obtained a copy of the speech, but at the subsequent request of the orator, did not publish it. The New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register obtained a copy and published

the sentiment and principle which aroused In a subsequent debate upon Senator Pope will cause it to be generally read.

Order in Regard to Taxes.

FRANK, Post Commandant, for a copy of "Sir: It has never been proposed, so far as I the following order from District Head-HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 21, 1867

1. Numerous and well-founded representations having been made that illegal and oppressive taxes have been imposed in different sections of Ition. the States of North and South Carolina; it is ordered that the collection of taxes be suspended in

First. Whenever any tax is, or shall be, impos otherwise than under the authority of the Government of the United States-which, by the es; for it is apparent that the same apathy apply to any property or right parted with, or any transaction made and completed, prior to the adoption of the Act authorizing the same.

gulate commerce with foreign nations, and among of taxes discriminating in commercial transact the Northern States, and in the substituhe several States, is impugned by the imposition he citizens of foreign nations or of other States

Third. Whenever any tax is or shall hereafter be imposed, for the purpose of discharging any obligation contracted in aid and furtherance of the Johnson meets with no encouraging rehe United States, or to re-imburse the public reasury, or any local body, or public officer, or my such obligation or pretended obligation.

II. Commanding Officers of Posts are authorzed to suspend the collection of any tax embraced in paragraph I, reporting their action, and the grounds, and all proofs relating thereto, to

By Command of Brevet Major General ED. R.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Tax on Purchases and Sales.

Public Treasurer to the Sheriff of Cumberland, by request, explaining an important clause of the Revenue Act. The explanain accordance with the law:

> STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1867.

R. W. Hardie, Esq., Sheriff, Fayetteville : DEAR SIR: You ask what is the tax on sales, by ommission Merchants, of flour, cotton, &c., consigned to them by citizens of this or adjoining States. I answer, that the tax is 1-20 of 1 per cent. You will find this in the 3d paragraph of section , schedule A, clause 3d. The tax on sales by ommission Merchants, when not the growth or manufacture of this or adjoining States, is 1-5 of

The same rule applies to purchases as to sales. KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer. For the Journal.

Meeting in Robeson. At a meeting of the citizens of Robeson county, held in the town of Lumberton, on was called to the Chair and James C. Mc- Bishops from England (including two Arch-

WHEREAS, A call for a Union Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 16th of October, requesting delegates to be present from the different counties, the said meeting proceeded to appoint delegates to said Convention, to wit : Col. M. McRac, T. A. Norment and N. A. McLean, Esq. Recolved, That the candidates nominated to the Constitutional Convention, Rev. W. S. Chaffin and Col. John Leach, were ratified and confirmed

unanimously, and the candidates requested to canvass the county. The meeting was then addressed by T. A. Norment and Col. M. McRae, in a forcible people to stand firm in favor of the Constiution and the Union. After which the

Chairman and Secretary. ELIAS DAVIS, Chairman. JAS. C. McKellar, Secretary. Raleigh Sentinel were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Brownlow is being put forward as the appropriate successor of Thad. Stevens, as leader of confiscation and profanity in the

The sum of \$578,522 is required this year to light the street lamps in Philadelphia. Five deaths from cholera were reported in Omaha, Nebraska, on Monday.

Beef in the interior of Texas is three and-a-half cents per pound. Bricklayers get seven dollars a day in

Weston, Missouri. Snow has fallen in the western part of Massachusetts. There are one thousand four hundred workmen employed in the Kittery (Maine)

navy-yard. The thermometer indicated 97 degrees in the shade at Chicago last week.

From the New York Herald. ing State Election.

The republicans of this Commonwealth meet in State Convention in Syracuse tomorrow for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and a platform. From the Constitutional Convention to put off the are being trained in every tongue, and was the liquor law in Massachusetts. All manifest design of the party leaders in the test question of negro suffrage until next whose life and hardships would make a the prohibitory laws in that State have been spring, we guess the Syracuse assemblage knightly romance. And the Right Rever- Republican measures, advocated by Respring, we guess the Syracuse assemblage will also postpone this issue to a more convenient season. That the party leaders and managers throughout the country are alarmed in reference to the approaching elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, cannot be doubted. Their apprehensions are betrayed in their explanations of the late results in California and Maine, and in their appeals to each other and their followers everywhere to cast aside all personal disputes, and all side issues, in order to present a solid and unbroken front against the advancing columns of the ene matters pertaining to the Fine Arts. We passed my. The Times of this city, which, since track to the radical camp, assures its read ers that the late elections furnish no evidence of a political reaction; that no signs of such a thing can be found anywhere that the republican lines remain intact and Hugh M. and Hugh W. Caffey, father and to sacrifice it, it is nevertheless certain to the spirit of the obligations they may take unshaken : but still it appears there is danger from extraneous issues, and that the republicans must not suppose that the power which they hold can be prolonged without an effort.

Now, we hold the ground that the election of this year, beginning with that of Connecticut, indicate that the tide is on the turn, that in last year's elections the republican party reached their topmost water mark, and that in abandoning the sound and popular platforms upon which those elections were carried they are all adrift.-If they find their new ultimatum of universal negro suffrage uphill work, even in Ohio, and if they find it convenient to evade this question for the present in New York, it is because they are losing the public confidence in their late departures from the line of policy laid before the pleople, and extraordinary weights. The negroes-espeapproved by the people, from Maine to cially the winners—have reason to feel very political weather, the Republicans will not Mr. Mallory was disposed to do all he could an emphasis unparalleled in our political was done under the direct supervision of the democratic party were carried away to done in daylight, which insures the cordestruction by their vanity and folly in con- rectness of the result. it. This speech is published to-day upon sequence of their triumph of 1852, so the our first page. Our readers will there find their successes of 1866 that their power had become too great to be disputed and that stronger evidence of the utter wreck of the ments in ten of the States, four of them of the loyal indignation of General Pope. - become too great to be disputed and that the loyal indignation of General Pope. - they could do anything that pleased them.

satisfy the party leaders that as matters now stand before the people there is no ance attached to the address by General can majorities of fifteen, twenty, thirty, know that many are of opinion that he has provforty and fifty thousand, since, by default if you please, a California majority of twenty thousand has been frittered away, and a majority in Maine has been reduced We are placed under obligations to Col from twenty-seven thousand to eleven thousand, on a large total vote, in a single year. We hold that such results on both sides of the Continent at the same time indicate the existence of some general and pervading cause of republican apathy and demoralization, and a general reaction in the

Personal quarrels and jealousies, restrictive liquor laws and Sunday prohibitions of cider and lager beer, will not serve as explanations of these late republican loss prevails in the party ranks in Pennsylvania and everywhere else that has been developed from Connecticut to Maryland. The true explanation lies in the departure of Second. Whenever the power of Congress to re- Congress from the platform of Southern reconstruction submitted to and approved by tions, in favor of resident citizens, and against tion of the extreme radical programme of universal negro suffrage and negro supre macy in the South. Hence the radical hu and cry of impeachment against Andrew sponses from the rank and file of the republican party; and hence the radical design of worrying General Grant out of Johnson's Cabinet has signally failed .-Southern reconstruction, it is seen, under the present laws of Congress, is sure to place the control of ten or eleven of the Southern States in the hands of the ignorant and credulous blacks who but yesterday were released from the darkness and degradation of Southern slavery. Natur ally enough, thinking men, in looking to the probable consequences of this startling revision of our political system, recoil from We publish the following letter from the the threatened danger. Herein, we contend, lies the secret of this reaction against the party in power; and from Pennsylvania and Ohio we expect in October some it, we have a purpose and that is, to defend the Constitution and the laws of the country, and put tion will be found to be plain, and we think fy Congress itself that, broad as are the reevidence upon the subject which will satisquirements of the revolution connected with the abolition of slavery, it has still its they, for the sake of the pieces of silver active the civil-tenure-of-office law. The case jure him to any great extent. After join-

dangerous to go. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Approaching Pan-Anglican Synod in England_Who will Attend It_Rank and Authority of the Members Subjects

by the Archbishop of Canterberry, sending ricious sorgerer of old, "Thy money perish brotherly letter to each of his Episcopal compeers. He, having before consented among others with Bishop Whitehouse, to whom is assigned the honor of preaching the opening charge when the Synod assembles on Tuesday next, the 24th instant, at Lambreth Palace, London. The idea of the assembly originated with the Bishop of Montreal. The composition of the House

bishops).....
Ireland (including two Archbishops).....

The President will be the "Rt. Hon. and Most Reverend Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., Lord Archbishop, Primate of all England and Metropolitan." He is the how when there is not at least inteen hundered for the sick. The city is really a place of sickness and death. There is nothing more appalling than the condition of things here. The groans of the dying on the batnext the Queen; while the Archbishop of moanings of the sick and dying here. It is and earnest manner, appealing to the York ranks all Dukes, except those of the simply impossible to give a correct idea, royal blood. The venerable and distin- and equally impossible for the medical and cratic Governor elect of California positive- nicipal elections to be held by judges and guished Senior Bishop of the American charitable associations to render anything thanks of the meeting were returned to the Church, the Right Reverend John Henry like the necessary attention to the sick and States Senator. Hopkins, D.D., as de facto Metropolitan, will be assigned a high place, probably at the right hand of the Archbishop of Canpitals, the Masons and Odd Fellows have the right hand of the Archbishop of Canpitals, the Masons and Odd Fellows have the right hand of the Archbishop of Canpitals, the Masons and Odd Fellows have the results of the people with its enforcement by Brown-York, Odenheimer, of New Jersey, and necessary, and fraught with more beneficial be inscribed : "Fell a victim to the Radi-They will be shown every possible atten- will be received with weeping gratitude by tion, and invited to preach in the Cathed- the suffering and their friends. Something rals, where their fresh American oratory must be done immediately for relief.— correcting the reported private convesa-will no doubt be appreciated. From North Stores have been closed for weeks with North Nort The Cincinnati chamber of commerce are gathered together—from the chilly hills attention, while many who have nothing the field. The General says: has given \$500 to the sick of New Orleans. of Scotland to the semi-tropic wilds of the die for want of attention. A new cemetery, saving of St. Cyprian: "After His resur- many days' they may 'find it.' rection Christ gave to all apostles equal power" (De Unitate.) And again, of St. Jerome: "All Bishops are equal. The Bishop of Rome equal to the Bishop of Rhegi-

um; the Bishop of Constantinople equal to The Republican Party and the Approach- the Bishop of Eugubium;" (cited in Burgh, Antiq., p. 108.) And among the Bishops united will be the indomitable Pattison, who is Bishop of Milanesia, with a jurisdiction over the "Islands of the South Pacific Ocean," whose residence is a schooner, in their cargo to save the ship and crew. The which native candidates for the priesthood

negro, and first Bishop of "Niger Region

of Central Africa." It is impossible to foresee, though doubtless the relation of the Anglican to the other branches of the Church, particularly, the Greek and Swedish, will no doubt receive especial attention. Ritual (which is in reality an indifferent matter,) the colonial churches, church and State, and Dr. Colenso may or may not be acted upon. In conclusion an encyclical will no doubt be issued to the world and the importance of the Synod to the progress of religion is as yet a secret in the mind of omnescient The calling of the Convention was a Repub- Gen. Wright says : Providence.

Large Cotton Picking.

last, between four hands each of Messrs. son, of this county, resulting in favor of go. The vessel careens so dangerously upon themselves, as they will thereby be the hands of the latter. The following is when this heavy incumbrance is carried to enabled to take a more efficient part in

the summary of the day's picking: HANDS OF BUGH W. CAFFEY. Peter, jr..... Zack.....

This is very remarkable picking-beating anything of the kind we remember in slave times. We understand there was a

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The Rev. Mr. Brodie, colored, in his opening prayer before the late Radical the President has more boldly confronted General Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. A few little skirmishes have served not Convention in Raleigh, introduced the and defied them since Congress adjourned Forsyth, of his staff, called upon the Pres-Seward, in the following language:

"We pray thee to remember the President of the United States-have mercy upon him. We ed recreant to the trust that has been imposed States. We pray thee, O God, to forgive this, if he should repent, and grant that he may do so and redeem himself by showing to this nation and this people that he loves the Government; that he would do all in his power to restore the country to prosperity and happiness. Grant, too, O Good that the blessings of liberty and peace may spread themseives over this great continent. Have mercy upon Secretary Seward, who stands by the side of the President, whose influence is powerful, and more or less controlled. O God, have mercy on drift of public opinion which foreshadows such a man-so powerful and so able, and yet not the near approach of a great political revo- the best for the people of the country-purity his sentiments, sanctify his designs, and grant his influence may be thrown into the scale for the good of the country

The Mill-Stone upon Our Necks, It has been shown from substantial documents, that the debt of the United States will go on increasing, during the current expenses were to be paid by the Freedmen's year, at the rate of upwards of one million dollars a week. Will it ever be paid? Will not its magnitude be such as to render the | would take care of them and see to their liquidation of it impracticable? Will the getting farms for doing as they were directpeople bear the grinding oppression of a ed. This is a fair specimen of the manner direct tax of twelve or fifteen million dollars a in which the people's money is squandered year, for the payment of mere interest money? by the reckless Radical politicians, who Will they bear it, after being generally swarm in the South under the guise of convinced (as most certainly they will be Freedmen's Bureau agents. at length) that the war which gave birth to this debt, and entailed such intolerable Radical journals have given currency to burdens upon them, originated, not in an erroneous report that their party will honest views for the general welfare, but have two majority, on joint ballot, in the Wednesday. from the selfish and malignant passions of California Legislature. The actual situacertain leading characters, and of the tion is as follows : Twenty Senators (fourpeople of a few particular States? No, they will rise in the terribleness of their might, over, and (twenty-seven Republicans and and shake the burdens from their backs. The men who feed the administration making the Senate stand, twenty-one Rewith money, will in all probability become

to be just and necessary, and under the fifty-one; Democrats, sixty-nine. impression of that belief, lend their money to support it, will be entitled to some deloss. Whereas, those who are opposed in an aggregation of horrible murders;-if cruing from the excess of interest, if they, in their road to wealth and perdition, shall lend their money, time after time, for the demn, they will discover to the world a superlative degree of the most detestable moral turpitude; and to each of them it The Synod was called in February last | might be fitly said, as was said to the ava-

with thee."-Hartford Courdnt, (Radical.) Galveston, Texas, A Federal officer at Galveston writes a

follows: "As to this city, there is no language adequate to describe the fearful reality. September is destined to prove its extreme results. Yesterday and the day previous, each, thirty-two deaths from yellow fever, and o-day, with the wind from the south, which 12 to the afflicted brings not healing, but

death on its wings, a large number of the thousands who are sick must die. It is said that over five thousand persons have had the disease, and that there is no day 150 now when there is not at least fifteen hun-"first subject" of the realm, taking rank | tlefield are not more agonizing than the

fourteen other American Bishops had, at results than even the physician's skill.last advices, alteady arrived in London .- Remittances to the Howard Association lia, the Mediterranean-from all the world for actual relief until cold weather, which, this great Missionary Church will be repin this latitude, is in November or later.—resented by its spiritual fathers in God, May the kindly disposed, who have abundchief pastors of distant churches. They ance, give of their means. It will be cast-

From the New York World. POLITICAL ITEMS.

LIGHTENING THE SHIP.—The Republicans are acting like mariners in a heavy tempest, who pitch overboard a great part of first bale of freight tumbled into the sea

Republican constables, and opposed by dered, and elected to throw himself upon Democratic speeches, votes, law-suits, in- the mercy of the United States governvective and ridicule. But the Republican ment. State Convention, warned by the sudden fall of the barometer, have declared that the Republican party must not be considered responsible for the liquor law; trying of the House of Representatives of the Conto save their ship by heaving it over, with some dim hope that it will float of itself.

lican movement. No Democrat desired or favored it. But since Maine and Califor- sound policy to reinstate in their rights of nia elections, the Convention is seen to be citizenship men who, like Mr. Mallory, did There was a match race on Wednesday too heavy for the Republican ship, and all not favor an original secession movement. though it has been decided by a caucus not and who can be relied upon for observing the edge of the deck, that there is nearly healing the dissensions which still exist. as much peril in casting it over as in keep- and in re-establishing those relations being it on board; but over it will go, even tween the people, North and South, which if at the stern. It is a load the Repubare indispensable to our once more belican party cannot carry in the present coming an united country. If Mr. Mal-

negro suffrage in this State, must go where end, and it is from considerations of a pub-Jonah went in the voyage to Nineveh; but lic nature like these, and from a strong per-431 it is doubtful if any compassionate monster sonal interest in his welfare, arising from will give it a subaqueous passage and vomit a friendship of more than twenty years, it up on dry land. It may be said that I am induced to commend his appli 1,667 negro suffrage will be necessarily lost with cation to your favorable action." the failure of the Convention. But this is not so. The article containing it was long sachusetts, recommending the release of ago completed, and the Democrats will wager up, which accounts perhaps for the generously propose to submit it at once, as following language: "Mr. Reagan went a separate amendment. In the stress of to see him, and stated to me that he knew California, in last year's elections, and with proud of their day's work. The picking dare to do this; so urgent is their necessity for restoration. I would be very liberal of lightening the ship. They will, of course, and kind to the rebels, but exacting in recontests. As, however, poor Pierce and the young Caffeys, and all the work was contrive all sorts of plausible excuses; but gard to the freedmen. whatever may be their excuse for not submitting it, the real reason will be that they that the President will shortly pardon Alexare scared by the certainty of its defeat.

is another part of the Republican cargo tion of persons of inflence and distinguishthat is destined to go overboard. Although ed position. than ever before, we shall hear little more | ident to-day to pay their respects, and had about his impeachment, and that little will a brief and pleasant interview of a few minbefainter and fainter. The party is getting utes. seriously alarmed, and the more discreet of Gen. Pope, in his letter to Gen. Grant its journals are warning and exhorting it remonstrating against reopening the case against raising or reviving any issues on of General Fitz John Porter, says that as upon him as Chief Magistrate of the United | which the party is not a unit. All such | he is one of the principal parties concerned warnings are. of course, signal-guns of dis- in the case of Gen. Porter, he claims the

> NEGROES GOING TO OHIO TO VOTE.—The Memphis Avalanche has information from several responsible gentlemen who happened to be at the State line upon different days, that they found there from thirteen to fifteen cars filled with blacks who had been brought from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Southern Tennessee and were going northward. A majority of them did not know where they were going to, but said the "Board was sending them some whar to vote." Some of the more intelligent ones said they were going to Ohio for that purpose. They were to go through Louisville without stopping, and all their Bureau. They were to vote as they were told and were assured that the Bureau

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—Several teen Republicans and six Democrats) hold thirteen Democrats) have been elected, publicans, nineteen Democrats. To the the victims of their own capidity; but they | House, the Republicans elect thirty memwill not equally merit that misfortune. - bers, and the Democrats fifty. The total Those, if such there are, who believe war on joint ballot, therefore, is-Republicans,

THE PRESIDENT'S CHARGE AGAINST MR. STANTON.-A dispatch to the New York gree of commiseration if they suffer total World says : Congress reconvenes in little

A RADICAL SPLIT IN KANSAS.—It is claimed much split on questions of female suffrage. temperance, and the Sunlay laws. The purpose of looking after the Germans.

NEGRO DICTATION IN TENNESSEE. -Gov. per day; seventy-four hours of this time he Brownlowhas issued a proclamation declaring that in all municipal elections throughout the State, the election officers must be merous in Texas, without either food or water. Mr. DeMather is certainly entitled appointed by the Registration Commisto water. Inc. Della sioners, and that no person will be al lowed to vote who is not qualified by the franchise law. In some towns nearly all the whites are disfranchised, so that the negroes will have absolute control in the onymous with the vilest and most despicamunicipal affairs. The proclamation occasions much excitement and comment unscrupulous tyranny. With his standing throughout the State.

The Democrats of Kansas have held a State Convention and unanimously passed State central committee.

On motion, the Wilmington Journal and terberry. None could grace the position exhausted treasure, time, and energy, and military men from yellow fever in the the people with its enforcement by Brownbetter. His white hair and hale appearare now almost at their wits' end. Aid Southern States. All these men were sent low's militia. The people of Tennessee ance forming a most revered aspect, and cannot come with requisite speed—sympathere solely and purely to register negroes have been truly very cruelly cursed with the reminding one of pictures of St. John, the aged. He, with Bishop Potter, of New aid. Nursing and attention are far more the graves of such men as Griffin should cal desire to elect a President in 1868.

Gen, Beauregard's Political Opinions. General Beauregard has published a card correcting the reported private convesa- Baltimore, has been chosen president of and from South, from East and from West, none to furnish the needy. Many who New York Hotel by the New York Express,

"Being still an 'outlaw' in my own native Cape of Good Hope, from Canada, China, Van Diemean's Land, Jerusalem, Austracity of Galveston is doomed, with no hope the country is divided in opinion as to whether Congress or the Executive constitute 'the government.' But I am free to state that unless the conservative element of the nation soon awakens to the dangers which threaten the liberties of the country, I confidently believe that its form of govwill meet as peers in accordance with that ing 'bread upon the waters,' and 'after ernment will, ere long, be changed to a military despotism, after a period of anarchy, more or less

> A Boston firm has raised \$800, to be sent to the Howard Association of New Or- just introduced three-story carriages—first

From the Baltimore Sun FROM WASHINGTON.

Pardon of S. R. Mallory_Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia_General Sheridan and the President_The Case of General Fitz John Porter_General Hancock, &c.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The President has issued a pardon to Samuel R. Mallory. of Florida, late Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy. It will be reby Republican Legislatures, executed by member of Mr. Davis' Cabinet who surren-

His pardon was recommended by the Governor, Lieut. Governor, State Treasurer, ten Senators and sixty-four members necticut Legislature, and by Messrs. Hotchkiss, Hubbard and Barnard, members of The next valuable piece of freight that is Congress; also by Secretary Seward, Atto be flung into the devouring waves, is the torney General Stanbery, Gov. Marvin and Constitutional Convention of this State .- | Major Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Army .-

"It seems to me to be in pursuance of lory be pardoned, I should expect him to Even that precious part of the cargo, use his influence towards so desirable an

Some time ago Senator Wilson, of Mas-Mr. Mallory from confinement, used the

From an authoritative source it is learned ander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of The impeachment of President Johnson | the Confederacy, upon the recommenda-

right to submit his views, and he proceeds in a lengthy argument to review the case, claiming that no new testimony can overcome the proof of disobedience. In the meantime General Porter has filed a paper citing cases as precedent for demanding reinstation in the service; among them are the following: George B. Crittenden, of the mounted rifles, dismissed by courtmartial, sentence confirmed and executed by President Polk. President Tyler set aside the approval and Crittenden was ordered back to his regiment.

In the meantime promotions had taken place, but the officers, a captain, first and second lieutenants, and brevet second lieutenant, were deprived of their promotion, their commissions being cancelled. Crittenden returned to his regiment on his old commission, with a renomination to the Senate. Major Sweeney, of Fenian notoriety, was dismissed from and remained out of the service two years, and was then reinstated to the army by order of the Presi-

dent and Secretary of War. A delegation of councilmen and other citizens of Philadelphia arrived here to-day to invite General Sheridan to visit that city. The General accepted the invitation, and promised to be in Philadelphia on

General Hancock authorizes a denial of the statement that he will not go to New Orleans until an abatement of the yellow fever takes place. As soon as he gets through with his private business at St. Louis he will proceed to his headquarters in Louisiana.

From the Memphis Ledger, 17th. A Man Walks from Vera Cruz to Memphis

Mr. Henry DeMather, formerly a captain in the Confederate army, under General Sterling Price, went to Mexico after the more than seven weeks; but long before surrender of the Southern army, and being principle to the war, who think it has been that time the President will have the charge of French descent, as his name indicates, wantonly waged and unnecessarily contin- and reasons for suspending Secretary Stan- took up arms with Maximillian. While in ued, and of course that it is no other than ton from the War Department ready for the Confederate States army he received submission to the Senate, as required by four gunshot wounds, but they did not inmade out by the President is an exceeding- ing the Imperial army he received two more, ly strong one, and the Senate will find it- one of which was in the ankle joint, disaself enlightened in matters it little dreams bling him for life and forcing him to use a support of a war which their hearts con- of when it receives the documents in the crutch. Mr. DeMather, at the time of the greatest trouble in and about Vera Cruz, decided to return to Memphis, but being that the Republican party in Kansas is without means it would have been utterly impossible for a less courageous man to have succeeded. To will and to do were Germans will have a Convention at Topeka the same thing with him. Taking his on the 20th, to consider the latter question, crutch he started on foot, and in just 145 and the State Temperance Society will meet days this energetic man, with his many in Leavenworth this week for the alleged battle scars, arrived in the Bluff City, having made in that time 3,190 miles, being a little over an average of twenty-two miles

was on one of those extensive plains so nu-

The name of Brownlow has become syn ble treachery, and the most reckless and army at his back, he makes laws, and legislatures, and constitutions, and courts, and enforces his edicts at the point of the bay-Conservative resolutions, and organized a onet. His last act of unscrupulous despotism is the utterance of a proclamation nulli-Declines.—Henry W. Haight, Demoly declines being a candidate for United clerks selected by his own commissioners of registration, instead of by the municipal National Intelligencer.

> Mike McCoole and Aaron Jones are giving sparring exhitions in the West.

W. N. Saunders, a colored man, late Wm. H. Bartlett, associate justice of the

Supreme Court of New Hampshire, died on Tuesday, of consumption, aged forty years. The first section of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, from St. Paul twenty miles westward, has been completed. The Pennsylvania State Agricultural

Fair, at Pittsburg, was opened on Tuesday The sales of tobacco at Louisville, Ky in August, amounted to 3,949 hogsheads

worth \$529,512. The Strasbourg railway, in France, has class, second and third, according to height.